

From Ernie Alexander
2-22-11 Lafayette mtg.
Congress

REAPPORTIONING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

The accommodations which must first take place are 1) to ensure that the state has a majority minority district and 2) to make certain the two northernmost districts have room to expand. The plan which follows finds a deviation of only one percent for each district from the goal of 755,562

The attached map shows District Four and District Five with a combined population of 1,525,694 which is only 14,570 over for the two of them or just 7,285 each (a deviation of .0096.) Recommendation: Let the two involved Congressmen decide how they want to split the district between them.

District Seven will probably have to lose St. Landry Parish and part of Evangeline Parish to allow for the expansion of Districts Four and Five. District Six will likely have to lose West Baton Rouge Parish and portions of Pointe Coupee and Iberville.

District One will retain the easternmost parishes and will swing down (around Orleans) to pick up the coastal parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Lafourche and Terrebonne. District One could also pick up 86,440 people from Jefferson Parish and hit the district average (755,562) squarely. We could add an additional 37,700 (124,140) individuals from Jefferson Parish and still be within the parameters.

This leaves District Two and District Six to divide the remaining population. The two districts must run toward one another with District Two given the right of way because it will have to gerrymander, as it moves toward East Baton Rouge Parish, to insure the black population in this majority minority district is really a substantial majority.

This may find District Six in the shape of an inverted "V" as it may have to form on both sides of the gerrymandered District Two.

There is only one parish which has to be split under this plan (Jefferson.) If there is difficulty in reapportioning the lower portion of District Two/District Six, the upper parts of Lafourche and Terrebonne may have to be split with more of Jefferson Parish going to District One. The challenge will be Jefferson's split and the successful gerrymandering of the New Orleans to Baton Rouge route.

DISTRICT SEVEN
Calcasieu 192,768
Cameron 6,839
Jeff Davis 31,594
Acadia 61,733
Vermilion 57,999
Lafayette 221,578
Iberia 73,240
St. Mary 54,650
St. Martin 52,160
752,561
Under 3,001 (.0039)

DISTRICT ONE
Washingt'n 47,168
Tangipoh'a 121,097
St. Tam'ny 233,740
St. Bernard 35,897
Plaquem'es 23,042
Lafourche 96,318
Terrebonne 111,860
124,140 (as needed)
) maximum allowed.)

E; We cannot give a
nite figure for the D2
D6 combo because of
/mandering which is
o come.

EA 2-5-2011



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

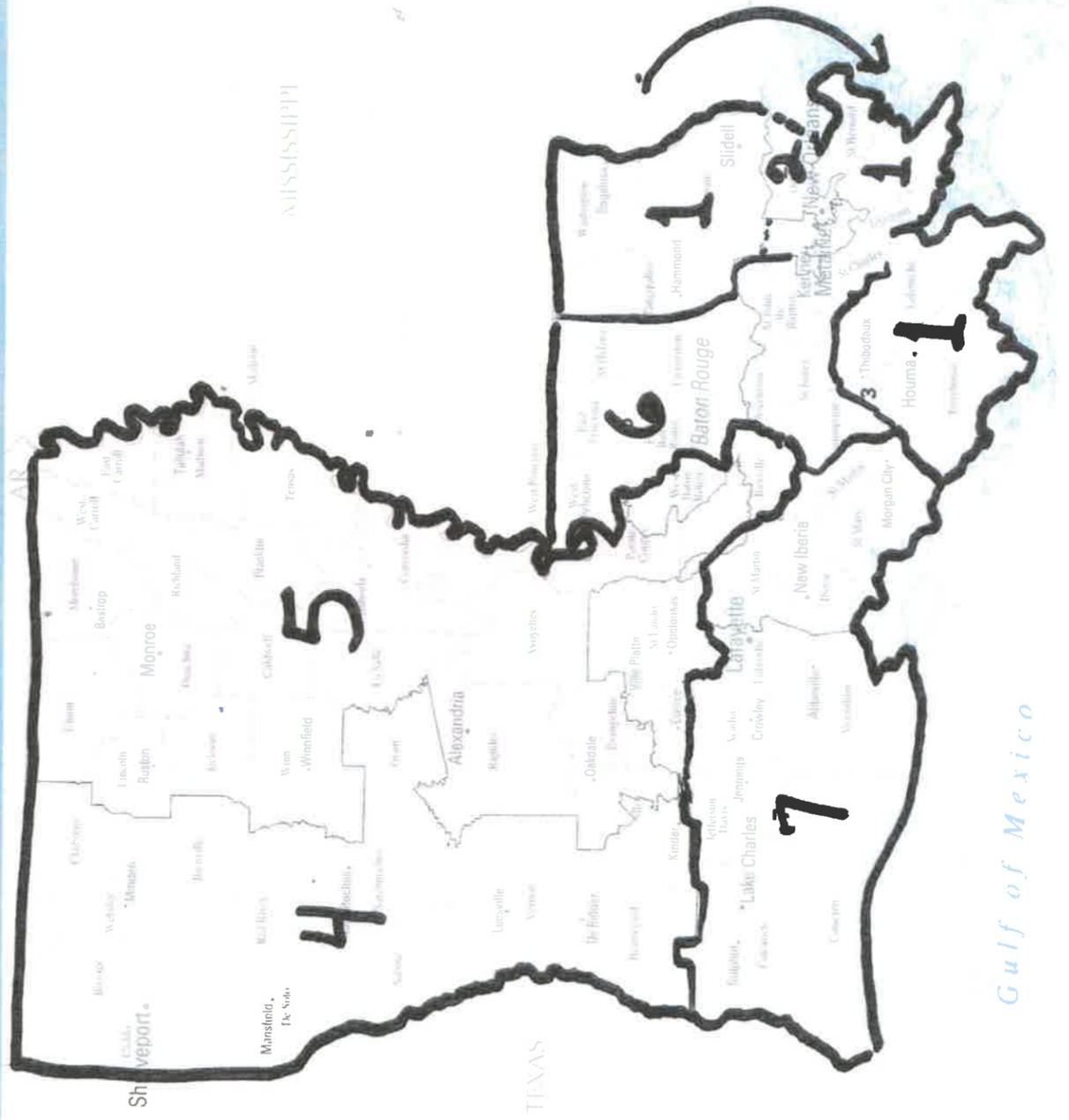
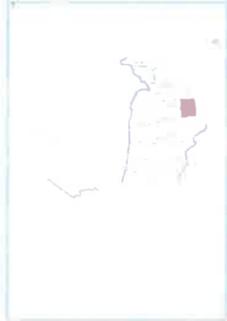
111th Congress (January 2006 - January 2008)

The Constitution prescribes Congressional apportionment based on decennial census population data. Each state has at least one Representative; no matter how small its population. Since 1941, distribution of Representatives has been based on total U.S. population, so that the average population per Representative has the least possible variation between one state and any other. Congress fixes the number of voting Representatives at each apportionment. States delineate the district boundaries. The first House of Representatives in 1789 had 65 members; currently there are 435. There are non-voting delegates from American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7



Albers equal area projection



Gulf of Mexico

